## CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Important from Nicaragua

THE TRANSIT ROUTE SEIZED BY THE FRENCH. THE AMERICS Y FLAG HACLED DOWN.

# Government Victories in Chili.

The Northern Light, of the Vanderbilt "New Line of California steamships, E. L. Tinklepaugh, Commander, from Aspinwall on the night of the 221 with 670 passengers and \$136,820 in 'ressure, brought by the steamship Orizaba from San Francis to on the 5th instant to Panama, arrived at her dock last evening at 8:45. The steamship Illinois arrived yester lay

enorning. Consequent on the very efficient arrangements prowided at Acapulco for the "New Lane," the Orizaba was filled up with coals and fresh stores, to enable her to leave Panama without any detection whatevergiving thereby the outward passengers and freight by this ship an unusually expeditions dispatch.

By this arrival are brought the latest dates and mails from ports in the South Pacific, which reached the lethmus betimes for this departure, by the English mail steamer Cloda.

Capt. Tipklepaugh from this source received reliable accounts of another abortive revolution having taken place Feb 28, at the City of Valparaiso; the battle, after a gallant struggle of some four hours, resulting adverse to the patriote.

During the melee the American consulate was riddled by shots, but with what metive or by which party, was unknown at the departure of the steamer. It would, however, be made forthwith the special subject of official inquiry by the United States Minister.

The vigilant censorship over the press, precludes the possibility of ascertaing with any certainty the tenor of the Government at this bold and sudden outbreak; still enough is geaned, that the revolutionary move ment throughout the Republic, has already become dangerously powerful and popular; many of the best and most influential names in the the country actively supporting it.

Nicaraguan intelligence by the English mail steamer Dee, from Greytown is piquante and startling.

The United States sloop-of-war Decatur baving a chored at one of the numerous coves near the port of San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, was taken for an American fillibuster. The President, on being apprised, ordered out 300 troops, and, personally commanding, took the Transit Road, for the purpose of resisting the landing, but had not quite reached the shore before being met by a special courier, giving the true character of the stranger. A retreat was then made, burning or otherwise destroying every bridge they passed over. Meanwhile, a French officer, heading a small military detachment, crossed the Lake to the River San Juan, where they violently seized the White steamers, and forcioly imprisoned their captains and crews. They were not released when the Dec left.

M. Belly, with 40 officers and men, arrived at Greytown on the 15th mit, being the pioneer staff for the construction of the Canal, who will be semi-monthly recaforced by the English steamers with 50 French-

Forts Castillo and San Carlos are to be given up for their headquarters immediately-rather a significant circumstance, however, when coupled with the fact that some of the corps are of Aligerian and Crimean fame. Col. Cooper, an English topographer, is also on the ground.

The three Oursley treaties have been ratified to a dead certainty.

The workshops and houses on Ponta Arenas belonging to the late Accessory Transit Company have all been swept away by the ses.

Greytown herbor is rapitly filling up; the entrance thereto is inaccessible to ocean steamers, being narrowed down to less than 40 feet.

From Our Own Correspondent. PANAMA, March 22, 1859.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steam er Clods, Capt. Sivell, from Valparaiso March 1. arrived at Panama on the evening of 21st, bring. ing 20 passengers and \$207,358 in specie for England. The news is important. Throughout the south-

ern provinces the rebels have been defeated in almost every case by the Government forces; and leaders; some have been shot and others banished to the penal colony of Magellan. The Province of Atacama, in the north, still holds out under Don Pedro Gallo, who has a force of about 1,200 men, but it is expected that the Government troops will soon force him either to flee or surrender. The Arancanian Indians joined the rebels in the south, and committed many depredations.

On the 28th of February there was an attempt made to get up a revolution in Valparaiso, but it turned out a failure. The following extract of a private letter gives a full and, I believe, impartial statement of the event;

"This place was, yesterday, the theater of one of those popular tumults so common in South America, and which I am sorry to say are likely to become frequent in Chili, as long as the pres-Administration lasts. About 12 m., a party of armed citizens made an attempt to get possession of the Intendencia, in which they failed, owing to the promptness of the seldiers on guard in closing ors. The insurgents then commenced firin from the outside of the building, and a scene of the greatest confusion followed. Of course all peacea-ble citizens cleared out, leaving the field to the in-

surgents and the military.
. The next sttempt was to fire the building, and, while trying to effect this object, three or four of the insurgents were shot. While this was going the insurgents were shot. While this was on, another party of the revolutionists broke the Custom-House and seized a lot of muskets and rifles, armed with which they advanced to meet the military. A general fight then followed, principally in a street called Planchada, from which, after an obstinate resistance, the insurgents were at length driven by the military, but not without znuch loss to the latter, caused by a severe fire from the windows of two bouses abutting on the municipal square. The ammunition of the insurgents giving out after an hour's fight, they retreated among the ravines and dispersed. The military and police then commenced making arrests; and in this, as usual, they were no way particular into whose house they entered. An Englishman named Jones, former y keeper of the Star' Hotel, was shot, on suspicion of concealing der; the poor man had harbored no one; he was, however, shot down by the infuriated soldiers in the presence of his wife and children, and then dragged out into the street and beaten to death with repeated blows of butt ends of muskets. All the houses entered by the soldiers were mor; or less plundered, and resistance was worse than use-less, for the musket was the only argument used.

"From what I have seen, I think that from 100 to 150 must have been killed and wounded. One of the leaders, named Villar, was shot this moraing; another, named Fierro, has been sentenced to death, but allowed to appeal; a third, Riobo, has taken refuge in the house of the American Consul, but will have to be given up. A young Irishman named Nixon, implicated in the matter, has been

arrested, and is waiting sentence.

"All the foreign bouses are closed; business, of course, at a stand still, and rumors of another out-

break current; but, for my part, I do not appre-The following is the statement published in The Star and Herald of this morning, March 22:

"On the 28th of February there was an outbreak in Valparaise; about two hundred men attacked the Intendente's palace, and tried to set fire to it, but they were attacked by the Government troops, and after about two hours street fighting, they were driven to the hills. This put a stop to all business, and we were dolayed a day in consequence.

"When we left, the place was quiet, and the people were beginning to open the stores; the streets wors full of soldiers, stationed at different points, and a nerson walking along the afreets had to stop fre-

person walking along the streets had to stop frequently, and answer questions put to him by the sen-

In Coquimbo everything was quiet. Don Pedro Leon Gallo was 14 leagues distant from Coquimbo, with a force of 1,500 mes. The Government have in Coquimbo about 1,000 soldiers to meet the rebels, but they seem to think there will be no battle, and they have sent emissaries to Gulo telling him of the state of the country, and offering terms.

All the South is now in the hands of the Govern-of. Talca was the last place and the, rebels deliv-

ered it without fighting.
"The Araucanisno, headed by some of the rebeis,

have broken the frontiers and driven off over 2,000 bead of cattle, and committed other damages.

\*\*Caldera, Copispo and Hun-co, are the only places in the hands of the rebeis. Caldera is blockaded by the Chilli brig Ancad, no vessels being allowed to

"The general opinion is, that in a month more the country will be as quiet as ever. All the respectable people, whether "oppositions" or not, have turned their backs on the rebels, on account of the infamous

manner in which they have behaved.

"In Peru everything is quiet. Business is in a very had state; Exchange on England 121., 90 days. final.
Guasaguil we did not call at; but the last steamer took a Minister from Gunyaquii to Callao to arrange the differences between the two countries. Up to the time we left Callao, nothing had been done."

On the last trip of the English steamer South, with a large amount of specie on board for th Chillian Government, on her arrival at Caldero the Captain noticed an unusual movement on shore and took the precaution to anchor outside. He was soon notified by the English Consul that it was the intention of the insurgents to take the specie from the ship, and consequently he did not come up as usual to the wharf. The money has not yet

been landed in Valparaiso.

From Peru the news is not important, and as the steamer did not touch in Gusyaquil, we have no

news of the blockade.

The Nicaraguan news is given in the following paragraph from The Star and Herald of this date

[By Patama Railroad Telegraph from Aspinwall.] PANAMA, March 21-8 p. m. To the Editors of The Star and Herold.

The Clyde is in from Greytown. Schlessinger, the agent for the lake steamers, came passenger. The Nicarsguan Government took forcible possession of the two American boats at Castillo, on the 11th inst. The colleger of the heat research. of the two American boats at Castino, on the first. The officers of the boat were forced from the versels into a small skill at the point of bayonet, and were otherwise cruelly treated. The American co-ors were hauled down and the Nicaraguan flag hoisted on both vessels; one of them was subsequently run sahore, where she remained at last accounts. The ofashore, where she remained at last accounts. The of-ficers in charge of the property have abandoned the whole to the authorities. M. Belly, who is in great favor with the Government, is said to be at the bot-tom of this movement. The Clyde passed an Ameri-can frighte, lost eight standing to the northward. It is said they abused the American Consel there, and all the Americans were routed.

#### LATER FROM HAYTI.

We have received Hayti files to March 5. President Geffrard has issued a circular to the Gov

ernors of the various Departments in the Republic advising a mild as well as firm administration of justice, and discouraging the severe bodily punishments in vogue during the Empire.

Various police and other local reforms occupy the attention of the citizens of Port-au-Prince.

The Hayti papers congratulate their readers on the revival of commerce.

Gen. Riper had been sent to Jeremie, the scene of the late revolt. Everything is quiet there.

On the 28th of February the Consul of the United States presented to President Geffrard Capt, Farragut and the chief officers of the American steam corvette Breoklyn. The Captain addressed the President in

French, as follows:
"Mr. President: I fear that my limited knowledge
of French will interfere with the full expression of my

When the news of the revolution arrived in the When the news of the revolution arrived in the tunited States, I was dispatched by my Government to protect my countrymen in Hayti. I left, expecting to find the country in a state of frightful anarchy, but what was my astonishment and admiration on discovering the revolution ended, the Republic proclaimed, the first that indeed, the Republic proclaimed, life and property respected, and order maintained. In you, Mr. President, I acknowledge the author of this happy result, and it is with pleasure that I appleud your patrictism and wisdom.

"I trust that under the new rule the country will proper, and I am induced to believe that my visit to you will be profitable to my own Government."

The President thanked Captain Farragut with courteay and modesty, attributing to a Supreme Power the

access of the revolution. The President had a slight difficulty with the editor sonal interview, not before some rumers of a suppres mon of the paper. A popular preacher delivered a

ermon, invelghing against the journs, in that had pub lished the curious litary against Soulonque, republished in the American papers some time ago. These and other facts indicate a still lingering sympathy for the seposed Emperor, in spite of the popularity of

### TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

A demonstration in favor of temperature was held last evening, at the large hall of the Cooper Institute. The purpose was to revive an interest in the cause of tal abstinence. The hall was crowded in all re-sts. The Father Mathew Temperance Society was event in full regalm, and occupied seats on the plat-

James A. Briogs, e.g., was called to preside. After a prayer by the Roy. Mr. Romisson, the Rev. Thronous S. Cuviler accressed the audience. He spoke of the beingn effects of the prohibitory law in Maine and Verment, and believed that the day would arrive when it would prevail in New-York. He spoke in severe terms of the rom shops, with their temptations to lead the young into the shares of intemperance, and the fact that it was daily on the increase. The remediate for intemperance he regarded as sanitary reform. les for intemperance he regarded as sanitary reform notal suasion, not a pisage. He concluded by speak

og against the librase system.
The President then addressed the meeting. He The PERSIDENT then addressed the meeting. He looked upon moral sussion as the main reliance of the tea persure reform by which public opinion could be so a valued as to render it possible to enforce a probability law. Law was impotent except public opinion formed it. The injustice of condicting interests of counterers, which kept laboring men abject poverts in ill-vertilated apartments, he rean abject poverty in investigated apartments, he re-garded as a few full rource of intemperatre. The influ-ence of home upon isobitivy he looked upon as of the atmost imports to in advancing the cause. The concluding speech was delivered by Dr. Ros-

During the evening, songs were sung by Messre.

Town Elections in Westchester County,-On Tuesday last elections for Town Officers were held throughout Westchester County. In twenty one to was of the twesty four in the county, the result of the elections for Supervisors is reported as follows:

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4	Towns. Supervisors elect. Politics. Hedford
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Э	Mount Pleasant I. R. Twitchings Ad. Democrat.
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И	Youkers A. Van Cortished.
	-Pelham, Poundridge and Yorktown to hear from.
1	- Lemann, Loundringe and Lorars

FATAL ACCIDENT AT GREENPOINT .- About 60 clock last evening a chip-carposter named Hiram Weed of Darien, Conn., who was employed on board a ship in the yard belonging to Mr Thomas Colver, was assist ing his follow-workmen to hoist the rander into its place, when the rope suspend soundar, and the radier falling crushed him to death. ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

A Board of Officers will assemble at Carliela Barracks on the 8th proxime, to examine into a system of evolution for Mounted R flower, acting as skirmishers, prepared by Lieut, Maury, of the Mounted Riflemen. Trey will report fully upon the merits of the system. and give their c, inion as to its adaptation to the service. The Board and connet of Lent.-Col. Cristen-

den, Brevet L'ent Co., Porter and Lieut, Maury. Lieut, Beales's party let. Hetch's ranche on the 1st inst. for Albuquerque, when 's he would proceed about the 10th to the Colorado of the West. His esent numbers 25 men, and Col. Hoffman was expected to prevent all interference from the Molvaves. The Band of the Third Infant y had also started for Albuquerque. Surgeon M. Byrne is to be tried by Court-Martial, under the Presidency of Brig.-Gen. Churchill.

Capt. Les has nearly completed quarters for his command at Fort Quitman.

A band of 50 Semisoles of the Wild Cat tribe had btained from Capt, Caldwell of Fort Duncan an escort to enable them to traverse Texas on their way back to their tribes on the Arhaness frontier.

Lieut. Mulian has received the assistance of several engineers in the countraction of the new wagon road from Fort Benton to Walla Walla.

From Europe we lears that the U.S. steam-frigate Wabash had left Spezzia for Leghors, all well. The Macedonian, when last reported to the Commander in-Chief. was also well.

All accounts from the new steam-sloop Brooklyn proclaim her comparatively a failure.

The Jamestown and St. Louis were all well at San

#### FIRES.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the shop of J. Olssen, hobby-horse manufacturer, at No. 197 Chrystle street, and caused about \$100 damage. The fire originated on the third floor, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Shortly after 3 o clock, last evening, a fire occurred is the iron faculery of Mr. Platt, No. 62 Delancey street, but, being discovered at an early moment, the flames were soon extinguished.

A THEFT FOLLOWED TO ENGLAND, HAMBURG AND

BACK AGAIN TO NEW YORK-REPOVERY OF VALUABLE JEWELS.-Some time ago we published the fact that one Gerson Cohen, a Jewish jeweler, had absconded, taking away with him \$3,600 worth of diamond rings, pins, bracelets, and other jewelry, and a number of valuable watches. The robbery was committed on the 12th of February, upon his uncle, Issac Hermann of 115 Broome street, whom, by representing that he had a customer for certain articles, he induced to allow him to take the keys of the safe, and so managed to purloin articles of the value specified. Hermann, finding that his nephew did not return, became alarmed, and, going to his safe, discovered his loss. He at once went to his nephew's house in Henry street, and there found the empty jewel-boxes, Cohen having sailed with their contents, soon after the robbery, for Liverpool, in the steamship Kangaroo. The following Wednesday saw Hermann a passenger for the same port on the steamship Asia. The nephew arrived in Liverpool a few hours before his uncle, and sped for Hull, and thence to London, where he sold \$600 worth of jewelry for \$350, and sailed for Hamburg at 11 in the forenoon of the same day. His uncle reached London, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, just four hours after the departure of Cohen. Telegraphing to the Hamburg Police to stop the fugitive, Harmann sailed in the next steamer for Hamburg after him. Upon arrival, he found that his message had been received, his nephew arrested, the \$350 obtained by the sale of a portion of the goods in London recovered, and that the remainder of the stolen property had been found in the legs of his boots. Mr. Hermans received his jewelry and his nephew from the police, and, accompanied by an officer, they set out together for Liverpool again. In Liverpool, the young man was handed over to the local police, and by them placed on board the steamer Kangareo again, for New-York. Mr. Hermann followed in the Persis, and, arriving in advauce of his rephew yesterday, obtained the assistance of Independent Policeman Oldring, and arrested Cohen as soon as he stepped ashers. Justice Kelly, before whom he was subsequently taken, committed him for trial. Cohen said, in his defense, that he took the

THERET SWISHLES.-Three Irishmen, who arrived on Monday from Cuba, were taken by a runner on the ame day to the Farmers' Hotel in Cedar street, and the next day to a bogus ticket office in Liberty street, where they bought tickets for Liverpool, each paying \$40. Not being able to read, they did not find out that their tickets were worth only \$30 for passage by a sailing vessel, until some time afterwards. Yesterday but one of them, as the Clerk was about taking the tickets from the desk to fasten them to the affidavit, snatched them away and left, crying out that "they had been cheated once and would not be again." His

comrades followed.

Francis S. Fowler of 186 West street was again brought up, for cheat ng a man named John Brown, a countryman, on a ticket. An examination was held at once, in which Fowler, acting as his own counsel, used every means of annoying " John Brown." Fowler a last promised to fulfill his agreement to give a \$55. ticket also for Liverpool, per steamer, as bargained for, upon which the case was dismissed.

Timethy Stepleton of Hoosic Falls, new Troy. N. Y., came to this city on Tuesday, with his family, noute for Australia, and was met by a runner, who persuaged him to leave his carpet sack at the Farmers' Hotel, No. 141 Cedar etreet. It was formerly kept by the well-known Enright. The two then made their way toward a ticket office, but fortunately, Timothy grew wise before they reached one, and steruly refused to accompany the tunner any further, probably recollecting the reports in the newspapers. Timethy then returned to the Farmers Hotel to get his baggage, but the comical proprietor, Charles Bonn, refused to give it up unless he received \$1 50, alleging that if his baggage was kept at the house it was the same as if he boarded there. The emigrant then made application at the City Hall Police Court, upon which Bonn was arrested by Officer Burnstead, and made to return the baggage.

THE ADVESTURES OF A DIAMOND POS .- On the 10th of November last, several women entered the store of Colla G. Newbold, manufacturing jeweler, of No. 30 Courtlands street, and, in accordance with their request, were shown a number of diamond breast-pins. Two days afterward Mr. Newbold discovered that a valuable pin, containing 25 diamonds, and worth \$300, had been stolen, and was led to believe that it was taken by one of the women who were examining the case in which it was contained On Tosefay, March 1859, George Rogers of No. 441 Pearl street, called at Mr. Newbold's store, and offered for sale the identical jewel which was stolen in November, the owner identifying it by the stones and the No. 3.832 on the back. Officer Bowyer was called in, and the matter placed in his hands, to trace the property to the thief, if possible.

The examination, which is still pending before Justice Kelly, shows that Rogers got the pin to sell on commission from Joseph E. Isascs, diamond merchant, of No. 11 Chambers street. Issans says that he received it from Joseph A. Jackson, anotioneer, of No. III Grand street, to sell on commission. Jackson recerved it of Max Herschbach, of No. 35 Hester street, m return for two gold watches and \$20, or \$160 in all. The latter binght it of John Lyrch, pawnbroker, of No. 61 Grand street, for \$150. Lynch says that he paid \$30 for a pawn ticket to one Taylor, a renner to ships on the North River, and redeemed the ring at the parynehop of Dennis G. Fergusson, No. 174 Variet street, for \$75. Fergusson says it was pawned at his ar op, Dec. 31, 1808 by a Mr. Stewart, who wald he resided at No. 251 Bloccket street. Thus far Mr. Stewart, and Taylor the runner, have not been found. | 51, 0, 6, 54

### BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE CASE OF J. MES GALLAGHER. - This man was raigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, on the charge of murder. Some time about th of July, 1807, the prisoner killed a man numed Hugh Kelly, in a drunker brawl, at the foot of Fulton street. He was tried for the offense at the following November Term of the above Court, Judge Davies preeding, and was convicted of murder, whereupon be was reptended to be executed. A stay of propertings was obtained, and a new trial ordered by the General Term. Yesterday was set 'part for the secand trial. Counsel for prisoner man, a statement of the care, and, by consent of the District Attorney, put in a plea of manslaughter in the fourth a egree, a was accepted by the Court. The prisoner was was accepted by the Cours. The present of two years—the full term. Gallagher has a large museular frame, full face, and dark, busny hair. He is 32 years of age, born in Ireland, a molder by trade, and was never imprisoned before.

LEZ AVESUZ CHURCH.-The troubles in the Levavenue Referened Dutch Church have been amicably adjusted by the Rev. Mr. Halloway, the Bastor withdrawing his resignation and resuming the Pastora charge of the church. The Consistory of the church have been requested to furnish a satisfactory emplanation of their action to the Congregation and Mr. Hallowsy, or resign from thei Consistory.

THE WATER CELEBRATION. -The Common Cornel Committee on the Celebration have set apart \$650 for the firemen, to furnish music, &c. Of this sum \$400 goes to the Western District Department, and the remainder to the Eastern District. About fifteen visities; companies are expected. The firemen will parade in both Districts. The Rock and Ice Company appliefor a place in the general procession, and we s ancepted. They intend to turn out fifteen vehicles, with all the implements used in the ice business.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. -The first in-tall ment on the capital stock of this enterprise has been said in, and the second installment is now due, and it will also be promptly met.

PRIZE-Figur. — About 4 o'clock yesterday morning two men named Andrew Murphy and Hugh McCoeker went to to Wyckoff's Wo ds. Seventeenth Ward, and there engaged in prize fight, which was witnessed by some thirty men and boys from the Fourteenth Ward. On Monday evening Officer Waish of the Fifth Pre-inct received information of their inheation, on notified Segreant Doughry, who, with a section of men, prepared for their arrest. After waiting some time, Officer Minchell was sent to recompositer, when he surprised them in these to of gating the fifth round. They dispersed before the other officers came up, so that no arrests were made.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.-Col. Jonathan Read DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Col. JOUATHAN Readed yesterday morning, at the residune of his sociations. Samuel J. Burr, e.g., No. 70 South Third street, aged 57 years fix was a nephew of Gol. Bester, one of the Add of time Machinenou, and his father was a solder in the Ravolutionar war. When the English fleet was of New Beaford during the last war, deceased was chosen colonel of the minute one of warre called into service to protect. Warsham, Mass., and the warre unding towns. This was the only active service he was energed in. He was the inventor of the first reading machine hulf, and of other machines now in use. He was the sixth introduce the Lima bean into this country, importing thinner from Lima in 1900. He was a member of the Masonic francisch for it's part, and at the time of his decease was connected with St. John's Lodge No. 1, S. and A. M.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR-Thursday, (arch 31.-Not. 38, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 12, 50, 57, 58, 6, 56,

Counselon Mulvey in Linso .- We published a paragraph the other day relating the manner in which a poor woman named Lowe had been swindled by one Jourdan of Chatham street in the purchase of a cattail for a feather bed, and also that when Mrs. Lowe went for justice, she was met on the threshold of the Court by a mean pettifogger, who told her that he was the man that granted warrants. She believed him. and upon his demanding \$1.75 for granting ber a warrant, went home and borrowed the money, and gave it to him. He then told her to return home, and he would arrest the man in Chatham street, and compe him to do her justice, after which he would come and see her at her residence. Since then he had never been near her, and had refused to return her the money. Justice Kelly yesterday caused the arrest of Pote Mulvey, a hanger on about Jeffer son Market Court, who was identified by Mrs. Lowe as the individual who had made these misrepresentations to her. Malvey cross-questioned her, but she cid not budge from her story, so Justice Kelly committed him to prison for trial for the misdemeanor, in default of \$300 bad.

PROBABLE MURDER.-Late yesterday afternoon two cartmen, named Henry Smith and Samuel Sulfivan, got into an altercation upon Pier No. 4 East River, relative to a collision that occurred with their respective carts, one alleging that the other purposely backed into him. Noisy words cosued, and many lourgers were attracted to the spot. Smith finally became greatly incensed at Sullivan's language and, giving loose rein to his passion, seized a cart-rung and struck his antagonist over the head with it. Sullivan fell from his cart into the dock, and was picked op in an insensible condition and conveyed to the York Hospital. At a late hour lest night, he was still unconscious, and the chances of his recovery are very slight. Smith was apprehended and looked up to await the result of Sullivan's injuries.

WELL LIGHTED--The President of the Third-averue Railroad is entitled to "honorable mention" for the manner be has lighted the cars. It would be cred itable to the managers to some of the steam train care that leave this city if they were as well lighted. Since the rew lamps have been put in the Taird-avenue cars we have often seen half a dozen persons at one time reading with as much ease as by a good gas burner. Such light not only adds to the comfort of passengers but tends to improve their character. Rowdies don' love such bright lighted vehicles, and pickpockets will not find it so easy to operate. The cars, too, have a more respectable, as well as more comfortable appear-

THE COLUMNOS ON THE HUBSON, -Tae steamer that came into collision with the cloop Stephen Raymond. near Dobb's Ferry, on Monday evening, was not the North America, as supposed, but the Kuickerbooker, which was bound up the river. It was also stated that which was bound up the river. It was and stated that three lives were lost, whereas it fortunately turns out that two of the shop's crew escaped by climbing on board the steamer. Mr. Conkin, the man in charge of the vessel, was the only person lost, and it is supposed that he was knocked overboard. The Captsin of the Knickerbacker attributes the accident to the fact that, when his vessel had approached quite near to the sloop, her belin was put to starbaard, and the vessel luffed directly across the steamer's bow. They remained for some time, looking for the missing man, remained for some time, looking for the missing man but no finding him, they proceeded on their way, the two men going with the steamer to Albany, and re-turning on her to this city.

COUNTERPRITING - Michael Kearney was committed for trial on Wednesday morning by Justice Steers, for passing counterfeit \$2 bills on the Morchants Bank of New Bedford, at the stores of Casper Schneider, No 189 Bowery, and Geo. Mouro, No. 239 Broome street The counterfeit is poorty executed, and printed on poor white paper. A large figure 2 in light carmine ink is stamped across the center of the bill.

WESTERN CONNECTICUT -The reader concerned will please take notice of a change in one of Mr Wood ford's appointments in Connecticut, who will speak not at Stamford, on Saturday, but at Bethel.

THE WORTH-STREET MURDER -John Van Warth, e man who was stabbed in Worth street on Monday eight, by William Eddie Moore, died on Wednesday morning at 91 o'clock. Moore is in custody. -SCHUTLER COLFAX of Indiana is suggested by The

State Journal and other Republican papers of Indiana as a candidate for Speaker of the next House. Court of Appeals, March 27, 1809.—No. 4 25, re-gored. Nos. 41, 47, passed. No. 38, Squire agt. Liverry. Judgment by default, and ten centr damages. Mr. E. P. Smith counsel for respondent. No. 3, Sapriac Carrich, Brooklers, art Brooklyn Fire Invariance Company. Arqued. Mr. D. D. Field counsel for appellant: Mr. J. Van Bures, counsel for respondent. M. A. 20 25, No. 309, Transcend for Aud 7, Nos. 43, 45, 271.

comes for appellant. Mr. J. van Buren, connext for respondent.
Manch 30 - No. 100, reserved for Auril 7. Nos. 43, 44, 27,
121, 13, 4 work off. No. 9, Garxant. The Mayor, New York,
Judgment by definit. Mr. N. Hill counsel for respondent. No.
11. Moore agt. Hudson River Rulered Company, argued. Mr.
D. Piede counsel for appellant. Mr. D. Lord counsel for respondent. No. 80, 2011well am. Stay say argued. Mr. D. D. Field
counsel for appellant. Mr. N. Hill counsel for respondent.
Calabian rox Maxon 31.—Nos. 45, 43, 25, 25, 24, 25, 35,
55, 35, 65, 55.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AND KANS, 1800.

LORD COWLEY'S MEDIATION A FAILURE.

WAR ALMOST CERTAIN.

The Royal Mail Steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, which railed from Liverpool at about 10:30, on the morning of the 19th inst., and the steamship Kangaroo, Capt. Jeffrey, which left the same port on the 16th, strived at this port on Wednesday morning, 30th, with seven days' later news from Europe. The Kangaroo rings 138 passengers, and the Persia 64.

The screw steamship City of Maschester arrived out at Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th; and the Fulton reached Southampton on the morning The ship Dreadmought arrived at Liverpool on the

19th-her passage being called 13 days and S hours, meen time. Thestsamsbip Africa arrived at Liverpool at 7 o'clock

on the 18th, and the Saxonia serived at Southa noton on the same day. Consols leave off at 951 #951 for money, and 951 w So for the account.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The Government Reform bill is to be discussed

and defeated on Monday and Tuesday next, and

thus a Ministerial crisic or a dissolution of Partis-

From Cur Own Correspondent.
LONDON, March 18, 1859.

ment will become inevitable. The political clubs already present that animated aspect which, during a crisis, interrupts the usual dullness. Pohticians are speculating whether Dismeli would notby timely concessions-weather the storm, and spare the members of Parliament the trouble and spense of a general election, while the the Conservative diplomatists deplore a state of things by which the weight and influence of England, on the affairs of the Continent, will be paralyzed for about a month, just at the moment when the rupture between France and Austria has become inevitable; when Prussia has not yet made up her mind whether to sympathise with Austria as a Cerman power, or to rejoice at the embarrassed position of her rival as a Protestant and liberal Government. At any rate, the difficulties of the Derby Cabinet are very advantageous to Napoleon. They remove a great check on his aggressive policy, since it is well known that even a dissolution of Parliament cannot keep the Conservatives in office for any length of time, or prevent a Russell Palmerston Administration. As to Lord Palmerston, he has made up his feud with Lord John, and is again ready to return to Downing street, in order to prompte the schemes of his friend the Emperor, who has now, at last, succeeded in making even war acceptable to the moneyed classes in preference to the present un settled state of things. The Moniteur, which has received the nickname of Menteur (har), continues to speak peaceably, while the preparations for war are made in an estentatious way. Thus, the removal of the French troops from Rome was announced by the semi-official Constitutionnel as having already taken place, while a reinforcement was being sent to Civita Vecchia. So, too, the Emperor declares that he wishes to maintain peace, while he admits that a treaty has been recently concluded with Sardinia. As a logical result of such double-dealing, stocks are continually declining, the agitation in Italy increasing, volunteers are hastening to Piedmont, Croatian border regiments pouring down into the rich Italian plain, and the conflict is now unavoidable. Count Carour and King Victor Emanuel cannot now retrace their steps; they will never dare to declare that they have trifled with the patriotism of the Italians; and Napoleon himself could scarcely be safe if he abandoned Italy by coming to an agreement with

The Emperor Francis Joseph is, on the other hand, highly incensed at seeing his finances ruined by the sudden French pressure, and having already forgotten the long series of his defeats in the Hungarian war, he puts the greatest faith in the gallantry and loyalty of his army; and, immense sachaving already been made, he is unwilling to come to terms, and rather wishes to try the fortunes of war at once. The Exchange at Vienna is equally. warlike, but the cautious policy of Prussia and England has thrown a wet bianket on the original Teutonic enthusiasm. Some rumors are even affoat about a plot in Hungary-which I disbelieve for the present-and greatly distress the minds of the seroes of the Stock Exchange, who had persuaded themselves that Lord Derby would "knock down the first who dared to break the treaties," and that Germany and Hungary were ready to maintain with enthusiaem the Austrian Concordst and the Austrian oppression of Italy. I told you, as long ago as January, on the best authority, that Napoleon intended to adjourn actual hostilities to the month of May. This delay has given time to Sardinia to rouse the national spirit of Italy, and to organize a second army; while Prussia, and probbly all Protestant Germany, have taken a somewhat more sober and business like view of the complications. The Teutonic entousiasm is subsiding, and the cant about Germany's shield and Germany's sword has become hackneyed.

The baptism of the little Prince of Berlin was not accompanied by the much expected amnesty, nor was it signalized by any liberal Ministerial measure. The Chambers, which had excited such great hopes, have not yet done any thing to satisfy the wishes of the country. They are absorbed in reading petitions and reporting about them, without having done any legislative business of importance. It is to be remarked that the Italian crisis has thrown into the shade the Moldo-Wallachian difficulties, The Conference about the double election of Prince Cours was to meet this week, but it seems again 'so have been postponed. In the mean time, the Moidis-Wallachians are preparing for a serious struggle. They are organizing their militia, and fortifying the strategic points on the Danube, while Russia is quietly assembling a sufficient force on the Moldavian frontier, to protect the present state of things. either against the Turks or against the Austrians. Prince Milosch on the other hand is stirring up the hatred of the Servians against the ex-Prince

against political prisoners in 1840 and 1858. Dan ilo of Montenegro is suspiciously quiet, but Albania and Thessaly are ripe for an outbreak. The Turks feel their owndanger keenly, and are concentrating troops along the Paiken, ready to march into Ser-

Alexander and his Austrian patrons, by inquiring

into some cases of terrible cruelty perpetrated

went to prison for contempt rather than commutate their friends, and the Jury could not agree. A new trial is to be had, but the overthrow of the Ministry will certainly put a stop to these State trials, which have falled to make any impression, or in swaken any interest in Begiand.

The King of Naples is suriously ill, tormented by the most excruciating pains in the hip and kass. hi's temper is said to be unbearable, and it is not likely that the ovation prepared for the Nespviitse exiles . A London will saot it. Most of these , stor fellows are going to Piedmont, which, by the citiz ship offered to all Italian political refugees. will assume quite a representative character. In fact, the Sardinian Chambers are rather Italian than strictly Sacdisjan-Lombards, Venetians and Romacs being among the Senators to well as among the Mombers of the House. Should Poerio choose to go to Terin, he would at once be raised to the rank of a Senator. Some time ago, endersors were ande to nduce even Marrini to return to Genoa and to enter the Pastmontese Chamber, but he refused to serve a small part of Italy, which even now dreams only of an extension of its boundaries, not of a union of the peninsula.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 14th March on motion In the House of Lords on the 14th Haren an include of Lord Stanley of Alderley, copies of any soutrasts which may have been made by Government with any individual or company for the construction of electric telegraphs, were entered to be laid on the table. Lord Stanley epposed all unconditional guarantees. On the 15th, the Parl of Mahnesbury reiterand the assument that negatiations were in process. The

statement that negotiations were in progress with Hanover for the termination of the Stade days. If the negotiations fat set, and the treaty expired, the carrie-por dence relating to the subject would be laid on the In the House of Commons, the bill for the abol the

In the House of Commons, the full for the about the Charles was debated, and passed to a second reading by a vote of 202 against 188.

On the 16th March, the House of Lords was not be assion, and the House of Commons was not gard upon the new Ban supply and Insolvency bill, watch

passed to a scound roading. On the 17th, in the Lores the Earl of Clarendso slied attention to, and access for information regarding the recent dispute between Turkey and Mon

The Earl of Malme bury sold there had been son the man of maintenance only sood there had been don-bonal feeds between the Montenegrins on I further, the atter claiming Montenegre as an integral part of the atternant Empire. A Commence in had now been ap-sinted to define the boundaries of Montenegre, and has settle all forther disputes. In the House of Commons, Sir E. B. Liption and It-round be memoryming at the present attention of a figh-

vouid be inconvenient at the present stage of offsire operent Mr. Gladstone's report in regard to the Itaion Islands.

Itr. Fitsgerald stated that Commissioner Yek was still in custody at Calcuta, but would be liberated up a threatification of the treaty of peace with Caims.

On the 18th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of

Derby explained the position of officiars in floats, and attack that the Government were now acting a nordful consecution with Lord Canning. They had recently recommended her Majesty to confer on him the Grand Cross of the Bath, and to elavate him to the Podrage as soon as he should be anabled to announce the entire arification of India.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck engosted

In the House of the expediency of altering his reported an extreme to the Mafgra bill into a series of resolutions, as in the case of the India bill law year. or resolutions, as in the case of the ledia bill low year the formed that the adoption of the amendancer would out off the question of reform for another year, and restore to office those whom the House last year-drops

Lord John Russell said that he hoped to satisfy the House that he was right in moving his resolution as an amendment.
The Return bill was to come up for its second roading on the 21st test.
The London Times has an article on the present state.

The London Times has an article on the present state of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. It says that the leading submarine cable makers are now willing to contract for the successful submergence of an Atlantic wire, taking all the risk of lose or damage upon themselves. In regard to the refusal of an unconditional guaranty, Government was lected to such a course by the fact of two other companies having here organized and each proposing to lay cables between Europe and America without any guaranty at all. One of these companies, says The Times, is now actually preparine to carry out the object in view at one of these companies, says The Times, is now actually preparing to carry out the object in view at its own risk and expense, without troubling the Government in any way. The pending offer of a coefficient guaranty of eight per cent is said to be een accted with a provise that the Atlantic Telegraph Company shall give up the monopoly granted to take it and years for landing cables in Newfoodland. This monopoly the Atlantic Carpanny had to a carrier far fifty years for landing cables in Newfoundland.
This monopoly the Atlantic Company had to a certain extent consented to abandon. The other conditions imposed by Government are not definitely known, but they were still under consideration by the Company.

A powerful Committee, including such mea as Lorde Palmerston, Shaftesbury, John Kassell, Lyndherst and others, had been formed for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the Neapolitan exiles.

The exiles continued to evoke a good deal of sympathy, and iberal subscriptions were being made to thought formed for their benefit. The bulk of the exiles

fund formed for their benefit. The bulk of the extless very about to leave Cork for Bristol. C number who went to Bristol in savance of his com-panions, met with a perfect ovation. The horses were taken from his carriage and he was drawn through the streets by the populace amin great encering. A sub-sequent doubt was raised as to whother the individual

The Reform measure continued to be actively can-vasced in Eegland. Earl Grey—one of the leaders in the Weig party—bat written a letter strongly object-ing to Lord John Russell's contemplated amendment. some reports went so far as to say that fitting on con-emplated a withdrawal of the bill, but it was not be-ieved that they would do more than consent to some mportant modifications. Another Sanday de montra-ion had taken place in Hyde Park in opposition to

pored was really one of the exiles.

The London Herald (ministerial) says that it has The London Herale, unbusiness of the light authority for stating that in case Lord J am Russell should succeed in upsetting the Ministry, and be called upon to form snother, he will give Capinet appointments to Mesers. Bright, Gibson, Ayston, Koshack and Horsman—all these gentlemen having of-

fered their services.

The first and second Engineers of the screw stoams. Bogots, ranning between the various pure of the South Pacific, had been committed for trial in Liver. col on a charge of having rosa'ed a firerann, named

pool on a charge of having rosated a fretase, hander, to death, by tying him to eladder immediately in front of the steamer's furnaces.

The Showin Club trials, at Trakes, were terminated on the 15th, by the disagreement of the Jary. They were locked up for 22 hours, when they more discharged, being anable to agree upon a verticit. The Council for the priscaer who was first placed on trial took two days in the delivery of his address, which occupied, in all, twelve hours. A new trial was to have commessed on the 17th, but was purioused lift the next Assisses. the sext Asses.

LONDON GOSSIP. Lungon, Rab. 36, 1859.

At the dinner given by the Americas Clab at WA

Cagrespondance of The N. Y. Tribune.

is's Rooms on Washington's birthday, to the touch, Our Diplomatic and Consular service," Robert Date Owen responded, and very wittily illustrated what he conceives will be the embarrassments and sorrows of Americans abroad when his friend Horace Greeley has succeeded in his grawade for the abolition of our whole system of foreign Ministers, Charges and Consais, by toiling the old story of the good-humsted marty: to the gont, who, when he was robbed, among other things of a big fur-lined shoe, in which he sometimes could encess his sore and swollen feet, cried, "Well, tha worst punishment I can wish the rescal, is, that the shoe may fit bim;" that when the American Foreign Representatives are all recalled, then the Edter of THE TRIBUNE may be required to travel in Raly and Sardinia! The said dianer was as pleasant as any well-served dinner can be where there are us ladies and no music. If the latter is good, and pleaty of it, we can manage, on those fastive occasions, to forget the absence of the former; but, after the clock is removed, men, left to themselves and wine, are always vieing with each other in vain alternpts at jokes and stories, always old, or calling for songs from those who tell you truly they cannot sing, and yet are sur-

troops along the Paikan, ready to march into Servia or the Principalities as soon as the revolt breaks out.

The Government prosecution of the Phonix Club coreprisely in Ireland has been defeated by the strong national feeling of the Irish. Some of the principal witnesses refused to answer, and the principal witnesses refused to answer, and